

Response to Office Action mailed 06/23/2005  
Office Action dated 3/25/2005

Application No. 09/456,150

### **REMARKS**

The Office Action of March 25, 2005 has been reviewed and the comments therein were carefully considered. Claims 1-4, 6, 8, 11-16, 19, 22-25 and 27-32 remain pending in the instant application. Applicants respectfully request reconsideration of the application and allowance of all pending claims.

### **Rejections under 35 USC §103**

*Claims 1-4, 6, 11-16, 22-25, 27, 29 and 31-32 are rejected under 35 USC §103(a) as being unpatentable over Stoub, U.S. Patent No. 6,389,437 in view of Jacobsen, et al., U.S. Patent No. 6,486,862.*

Of the rejected claims, claims 1, 12, 23, and 32 are independent. As to independent claim 1, the Office Action states and Applicants agree that "Stoub does not explicitly disclose "a font reference variable" and "non-numeric large setting and non-numeric small settings." Office Action, Page 4, lines 3-4. The Office Action then applies Jacobsen patent and states:

Jacobsen is a system that can magnify the optical view of a handheld display device . . . . Further, on col. 13, lines 15-30 teaches a telephone can vary the image size on the micro display as to create a low resolution image with large characters or create a high resolution with small characters (see Figures 8D-8E).

Office Action, Page 4, lines 5-8.

Applicants respectfully submit that Jacobsen does not make-up for the deficiencies in Stoub, as Jacobsen does not disclose, teach, or suggest at least the claimed "font reference variable." For instance, claim 1 recites the claimed features of a "receiving user data specifying a value for at least one user-modifiable formatting variable . . . the at least one user-modifiable formatting variable including a font reference variable . . . wherein the value specified by the user

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for the user-modifiable formatting variable comprises a non-numeric large setting and a non-numeric small setting." (Emphasis Added).

The Office Action does not disclose where in Jacobsen the claimed "font reference variable" is disclosed or suggested. In fact, the Office Action in relation to Jacobsen does not discuss the claimed "font reference variable." The Office action references Column 13, lines 15-30 of Jacobsen which states:

Alternatively to the base portion 224 having an alphanumeric display, the telephone 222 can have software which can vary the image size on the micro display. The software can create low resolution image with large characters, such as illustrated in FIG. 8C. This resolution is primarily used when the micro display is viewed from 6 to 18 inches. When the user is inputting the telephone number on the keypad 228, the user's eye is typically that distance from the micro display as represented in FIG. 8D. The software can create high resolution small characters, and typically does, such as represented in FIG. 8E. This resolution is primarily implemented when the user's eye is 1 to 6 inches from the micro display, as represented in FIG. 8F, such as when the user is speaking on the phone. The software can automatically switch after the telephone number is dialed or a button can be pushed.

However, the above cited material in Jacobsen merely discusses automatically changing the font size of characters on a micro display that are inputted into a telephone based upon the distance a user may be in relation to a display screen. Applicants respectfully submit that Jacobsen does not disclose, teach, or suggest the claimed "font reference variable." Applicant's specification states:

The font reference variable specifies one of a number of possible generalized text settings the may be used to display a document's content. For example, a user may choose to display the document using a "small" or "large" text display mode. Tables 2 and 3 illustrate optimized formatting values when the font reference is chosen as "small" or "large", respectively.

Specification, Page 7, lines 9-12.

As can be seen from above passage and claimed in claim 1, the "font reference variable" is received from the user, and based on this received user data, other formatting variables are

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optimized for readability. (See Specification Tables 2 and 3). Thus, claim 1 is allowable over Stoub and Jacobsen. Claims 2, 3, 4, 6, 8 and 11 each ultimately depend from independent claim 1 and are allowable for at least the same reason as independent claim 1.

Moreover, claim 1 is allowable for at least an additional reason. Applicants respectfully submit that neither Stoub nor Jacobsen disclose, teach or suggest a method or apparatus wherein "modified variables are optimized for readability." (Emphasis Added). Stoub, which is directed to converting a scrollable electronic document into a non-scrollable format, fails to teach this step and merely shows that "any change in the size of the font may alter the maximum number of columns 37 that can be displayed in the display window 17 while retaining the desired width characteristics for the columns 37." See Stoub, Column 6, Lines 38-41.

The Office Action indicates that the claimed element of "the modified variables are optimized for readability" may be found at col. 3, lines 39-41 of Stoub. The Office Action states that Stoub at col. 3, lines 39-41 "teaches allowing the user to modify font size to enhance readability of on-screen presentation of information (optimized for readability)." Office Action, Page 3, lines 18-19.

Applicants respectfully disagree with the Office Action as Stoub does not disclose, teach, or suggest the claimed feature of "modified variables are optimized for readability." (Emphasis Added). Applicants respectfully submit that Stoub merely discusses printed material that can be easily read while the user sits at a comfortable viewing distance from the monitor. The Applicants respectfully submit that "easily read" may not be equated with "optimized for readability."

Moreover, the cited section in *Stoub* at column 11 lines 23-42 states:

In other words, the system 1 may provide an expedited method for changing font size while maintaining readability by maintaining a

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standard number of characters per line, as follows: (i) changing font size steps by accepting user input for stepping base font size up or down, keyboard input (e.g. up or down arrow keys), or graphical user interface "button" elements 45, 47; (ii) limiting the range of base font sizes (e.g., 8-point to 96-point fonts), (ii.) limiting user input to defined range of font sizes, or (iv) modifying the base font size. Then, maintaining readability by (.) recalculating the number of columns 37 for the displayed font size using the newly current base font size as hereinbefore described for calculating the number of columns 37 for the displayed font size; (ii) recomposing the screen page 27 in accordance with the recalculated number of columns 37 as hereinbefore described for composing the screen page 27 as an array of columns 34; and (ii) resizing text and graphics in accordance with the recomposition of the screen page 27 as hereinbefore described for resizing of text elements and resizing of graphics images.

The above cited section in Stoub merely discusses changing font size while maintaining readability. Applicants respectfully submit that "maintaining readability" may not be equated with "optimized for readability." In addition, Jacobsen does not make up for this deficiency. Therefore, for at least this additional reason, Applicants respectfully submit that claim 1 is in condition for allowance.

Similar to claim 1, independent claims 12, 23, and 32 each include the claimed feature of "modified variables are optimized for readability." (Emphasis Added). As discussed in connection with claim 1, Stoub and Jacobsen fail to teach or suggest at least this claimed feature. Accordingly, independent claims 12, 23, and 32 are allowable for at least the same reason as independent claim 1. Claims 13-16, 19, 22, 24-25, 27-31 which ultimately depend from one of independent claims 12 or 23 are allowable for at least the same reason as the independent claim from which they depend.

In addition, independent claims 12 and 23 are allowable for at least an additional reason. Claims 12 and 23 contain the feature of a "display form factor variable." The Office Action states and Applicants agree that "Stoub does not explicitly disclose a 'display form factor

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variable' and 'one of a plurality of screen resolution settings.'" Office Action, Page 6, Lines 17-18. Applicants respectfully submit that Jacobsen does not make-up for the deficiencies in Stoub, as Jacobsen does not disclose, teach, or suggest at least the claimed "display form factor variable." In fact, the Office Action does not disclose where in Jacobsen the claimed "form factor variable" is disclosed or suggested and even if it did, it would still not disclose the "display form factor variable" as claimed.

For example, claim 12, cites the claimed feature of "receiving user data . . . specifying a value for at least one user-modifiable formatting variable of a plurality of formatting variables used to control format of a document for display, the at least one user-modifiable formatting variable including a display form factor variable." (Emphasis Added). The Jacobsen document merely discuss automatically changing the font size of characters on a micro display that are inputted into a telephone based upon the distance a user may be in relation to a display screen. Applicants respectfully submit that Jacobsen does not disclose, teach, or suggest the claimed feature of "receiving user data . . . including a display form factor variable."

Claim 23 includes a similar claimed feature of "receiving a value of a display form factor variable." Therefore, for at least this additional reason, Applicants respectfully submit that independent claims 12 and 23 are in condition for allowance. Claims 13-16, 19, 22, 24-25, and 27-31 which ultimately depend from one of independent claims 12 or 23 and are allowable for at least the same reason as independent claims 12 or 23.

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*Claims 8, 19 and 28 are rejected under 35 USC §103(a) as being unpatentable over Stoub and Jacobsen as applied to claims 1, 12 and 23 above, and further in view of Farros, et al., U.S. Patent No. 6,717,686.*

With respect to claims 8, 19, and 28, Applicants respectfully submit that each of these claims is allowable for at least the same reason as the independent claim (1, 12, and 23) from which they ultimately depend.

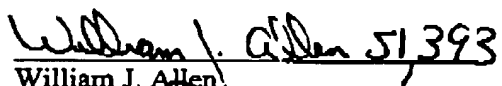
*Claim 30 is rejected under 35 USC §103(a) as being unpatentable over Stoub and Jacobsen, as applied to claims 23 and 28 above, and further in view of Change, et. al., U.S. Patent No. 6,584,479.*

With respect to claim 30, Applicants respectfully submit that claim 30 is allowable for at least the same reason as independent claim 23 from which it ultimately depends.

In view of the above discussion, Applicants respectfully submit that the pending claims are in condition for allowance. Should the Examiner believe that a conversation with the Applicant's representative would be useful in the prosecution of this case, the Examiner is invited and encouraged to call the Applicant's representative.

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Respectfully submitted,

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